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48. A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; piperonyl butoxide; soybean oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.

49. A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; sesame oil; soybean oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.

REMARKS

Claims 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 are pending. Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 are canceled without prejudice to, or disclaimer of, the subject matter they contain. New Claims 46-49 are added to more clearly state that which is sought to be patented in view of the 112, second paragraph rejection and to encompass infringing subject matter. Claims 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 are amended to encompass infringing subject matter and to clearly state that which is sought to be patented in the form of independent method claims. Applicants reserve the right to file continuing applications. No new matter is introduced into the patent application.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version With Markings To Show Changes Made."

Applicants respectfully submit that entry of the above claim amendments is proper under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 because the amendments: (a) place the application in condition for allowance (for the reasons discussed herein); (b) do not raise any new issues requiring further search and/or

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consideration (since the amendments amplify issues previously discussed throughout the prosecution); (c) do not present any additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims; and (d) place the application in better form for appeal. Thus, entry of the foregoing amendments, reconsideration and reexamination of the claimed subject matter are respectfully requested.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicants traverse these rejections to the extent they apply to the claims as presented herein. Solely in an effort to advance prosecution, Applicants have reordered features of the claims and added punctuation to clarify what compounds make up the Markush groups for the plant essential oil and carrier features of Claims 7 and 11. Accordingly, the plant essential oil Markush group contains eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol. Applicants respectfully submit that "with piperonyl butoxide, or sesame oil, and/or soybean oil" was neither included nor intended to be included in the plant essential oil Markush group of Claim 5 or 7. Likewise, "and one or more conventional pesticides" was neither included nor intended to be included in the plant essential Markush group of Claim 8, 10 or 11. The carrier Markush group contains isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol and benzyl alcohol. Applicants submit that "with piperonyl butoxide, or sesame oil, and/or soybean oil" was neither included nor intended to be included in the carrier Markush group of Claim 8, 10 or 11. Applicants now separately claim the alternative claim elements of the former Claim 5 (i.e., "with piperonyl butoxide, or sesame oil, and/or soybean oil") in new Claims 46-49 as method claims. Applicants respectfully submit that these new claims do not contain new matter, but rather divide out separate patentable subject matter of Claim 5 into separate independent method claims. As a result, Applicants submit that the claims as recited are not indefinite and respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

Lastly and solely in an effort to advance prosecution, Applicants have amended Claim 25 and the specification so that ISOPAR M, a registered Trademark is in all capital letters. Further, Applicants have amended the paragraph on page 12 of the specification where the term

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"ISOPAR M" first appears to include its definition, "isoparaffinic hydrocarbon" for the avoidance of ambiguity. Applicant respectfully submits that no new matter has been added and respectfully requests withdrawal and reconsideration of this rejection.

THE REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 11 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as assertedly being anticipated by WO 98/30124 [IDS-3]. Applicants further traverse this rejection for at least the following reasons. WO 98/30124 does not disclose or teach each and every feature of Applicant's claimed invention. At best, WO 98/30124 merely discloses a fabric base material substrate impregnated with a repellent carrier composition comprising pyrethrum, rosemary oil, citronella oil and neem oil. In the broadest sense of the invention as presented herein, WO 98/30124 does not disclose each feature of the claimed invention; that is, a pesticidal composition comprising rosemary oil and one or more of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol with or without a conventional pesticide. In particular, Applicants submit that WO 98/30124 does not disclose or suggest the second element of the claim (i.e., one or more of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol) or the pesticidal activity of the composition of the claimed invention. In particular, Applicants traverse the Office Actions statement that "eugenol and benzyl alcohol are present in many natural sources including various plants or various plant oils," as conclusionary. Regardless of the accuracy of this statement, unlike Applicants invention, WO 98/30124 does not disclose or teach eugenol or benzyl alcohol as being active components of a pesticidal. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

In addition, Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by WO 95/07024 [N]. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the following further reasons. WO 95/07024 neither anticipates nor teaches Applicants' invention as recited in the claims. At best, this reference merely discloses a topical insect repellent applied to the skin comprising pyrethrum, rosemary oil, sesame oil and piperonyl butoxide. WO 95/07024 does not disclose or suggest the Applicants' pesticidal composition of Claim 1 comprising rosemary oil and one or more of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol. Neither does WO 95/07024 disclose each feature of Claim 8 to a pesticidal composition comprising rosemary oil, a conventional pesticide and one or more of

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eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; or the those of Claim 5 to a pesticidal composition comprising rosemary oil, piperonyl butoxide, and one or more of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol. Accordingly, WO 95/07024 does not anticipate the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

THE REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over WO 98/30124 [IDS-3] taken with WO 95/07024 [N], US 4,759,930 [IDS-1] and the Merck Index. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the following further reasons.

For the reasons of record and as follows, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the cited references to obtain the pesticidal compositions of Applicants' invention. Applicants respectfully traverse the Office Action's conclusion that Applicants' invention is the combination of ingredients from cited references in the same art, useful for the same purpose, thereby, rendering its features *prima facie* obvious. Two of the four references (WO 98/30124 and WO 95/07024) teach repellent compositions; Applicants' invention teaches pesticidal compositions and methods. A repellent is a substance that drives away or wards off, in this instance, insects. A pesticide is a substance that kills pests/insects. Consequently, a repellent does not achieve the same purpose, same level of efficacy or end result (i.e., killing) as a pesticide or insecticide does. Thus, Applicants submit that cited references in combination do not teach or suggest *prima facie* obviousness of Applicants' pesticidal invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, WO 98/30124 does not teach or suggest Applicants' claimed invention and the cited secondary references fail to cure the deficiencies. None of the cited references alone or in combination teach or suggest the superior unexpected pesticidal effects of Applicants' claimed compositions. The disclosed compositions of WO 98/30124 and WO 95/07024 exhibit mere repellant properties. In contrast, Applicants' invention is a pesticide, thereby knocking down and killing the pests that come into contact with the claimed compositions. Although the compositions of U.S. 4,759,930 exhibit weak pesticidal activity, cockroach mortality was not effected, in most cases, before four (4) days or longer. Support for

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Applicants' superior results is found in the Examples on pages 9-17 of the specification. In most cases, Applicants have shown that the targeted pests are first knocked down and then killed within minutes of contact with the claimed compositions. None of the cited references alone or in combination teach or suggest such superior enhanced pesticidal effects. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

Additionally, Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 as amended and new Claims 12-45 remain/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98/30124 [IDS-3] taken with WO 95/07024 [N], U.S. Patent No. 4,759,930 [IDS-1] and Merck Index [U] ("Originally Cited References") as applied to Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,232,865 [B], U.S. Patent No. 6,230,435 [E], JP 3-127702 [N], U.S. Patent No. 5,849,317 [C], U.S. Patent No. 5,688,509 [D], JP 1-130415 [O], U.S. Patent No. 3,761,584 [F], U.S. Patent No. 5,800,897 [G] and U.S. Patent No. 5,246,919 [H]. Applicants traverse this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Regardless of the fact that aspects of the different cited references share common elements of the claimed invention, Applicants respectfully submit for the reasons stated herein and as follow that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the individual ingredients mentioned in any of the cited references to effect the superior enhanced pesticidal activity of Applicants' compositions. With respect to the ten newly cited references, merely one reference, U.S. Patent No. 6,231,865 [B], discloses a pesticidal composition. However, [B] at best teaches a pesticidal composition comprising garlic, mineral oil, cottonseed oil and cinnamon oil against white flies and spider mites. None of the tested compositions in [B] teach or suggest Applicants' invention. [B] in combination with any of the Originally Cited References neither further motivates one to combine the elements of Applicants' invention, nor does it cure the deficiencies noted above in the Originally Cited References.

The remaining newly cited references are references from varying arts that do not cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References and would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to combine their teachings to obtain the superior pesticidal compositions of Applicants invention. For instance, JP 3-127702 [N] and 5,849,317 [C] are repellent compositions that do not kill the targeted pests. At best, [N] merely teaches a repellent comprising cypress oil with one or more of eucalyptus oil, peppermint oil, l-menthol, d-limone, cinnamaldedhyde, 3-phenylpropanol, cinnamic acid, dehydroacetic acid and salicylic acid. The

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only common element in [N] shared with Applicants' invention is peppermint oil. It is respectfully noted that salicylic acid (i.e., $C_6H_4OHCOOH$) is not the equivalent of methyl salicylate (i.e., $C_6H_4OHCOOCH_3$). Moreover, [N] in view of the Originally Cited References does not cure the deficiencies and would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the elements of Applicants' invention for a pesticidal composition with such fast knockdown and kill rates.

With respect to [C], this reference merely mentions as background information that methyl salicylate is an alarm compound produced by honey ants, and teaches a repellent composition comprising farnesol which is wholly irrelevant to the claimed invention. Consequently, [C] does not cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine methyl salicylate with the Originally Cited References to obtain the superior killing compositions of Applicants' invention.

U.S. Patent No. 6,230,435 B1 [E] merely teaches a tree trunk barrier comprising a device encircling a trunk and containing a recess filled with soybean oil, in the fashion of a moat, to prevent progression of nonflying insects to the upper levels of the tree. In this instance, soybean oil or any other inert material is used as a physical barrier, not even as a repellent, to prevent crossing to the upper portions of a tree. Thus, [E] does not cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References and further, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine [E] with the Originally Cited References to reach the claimed invention.

U.S. Patent No. 5,688,509 [D] discloses a controlled-release insect repellent device and merely mentions methyl salicylate as an exemplary repellent compound. Such apparatus does not teach or suggest Applicants' pesticidal compositions. Moreover, the teachings of [D] do not cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of [D] with the Originally Cited References to reach the claimed invention.

JP 1-130415 [O] discloses salicylic acid as a UV absorbing agent in combination with an ant-protective agent such as tetrachloro, pyrida, etc. Applicants respectfully submit that neither salicylic acid nor the claimed ant-protective agents are an element of the claimed invention. Accordingly, the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References are not cured and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine these references to obtain the Applicants' invention.

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U.S. Patent No. 5,013,769 [I] discloses a wound dressing material comprising in addition to healing properties, an insecticide and sunscreen function. However, [I] merely teaches the use of menthyl salicylate for the sunscreen formulation of the claimed wound dressing. As a result, the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References are not cured and [I] would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to use menthyl salicylate as described in the claimed invention.

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,800,897 [G] and 5,246,919 [H] teach air freshener compositions. In particular, [G] merely discloses menthyl isovalerate for a woody smelling characteristic in an air freshener, and [H] discloses ISOPAR M as a carrier and means to increase the duration of the fragrance. Neither [G] nor [H] cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References or would have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to combine their teachings with the Originally Cited References to obtain Applicants' superior pesticidal compositions.

U.S. Patent No. 3,761,584 [F] at best discloses a Japanese beetle attractant for means of trapping the beetles comprising phenylethyl propionate and eugenol. The attractant compositions although aimed at getting rid of pests do not achieve the same killing effect as Applicants' pesticidal compositions. Consequently, this reference does not cure the deficiencies of the Originally Cited References and would not have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to combine phenylethyl propionate and eugenol into Applicants' pesticidal composition.

Moreover, the Originally Cited References and newly cited references, with few exceptions, are not pertinent references in the art of pesticides, the very sort of invention Applicants claim. "In resolving the question of obviousness under 35 USC 103, we presume full knowledge by the inventor of all the prior art in the field of his endeavor. However, with regard to prior art outside the field his endeavor, we only presume knowledge from those arts reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved..." In re Wood, 202 USPQ 171, 174 (C.C.P.A. 1979). As a result, it is respectfully submitted that it is difficult to ascertain obviousness from common elements shared between one or more cited reference and the claimed invention, where those common elements are used in different/non-analogous arts (i.e., not in the art of pesticides), for different purposes, and with different results. Finally, those cited references which do claim pesticidal compositions, taken in combination, do not teach or suggest Applicants' superior pesticidal compositions having enhanced kill rates.

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effective within minutes. Appropriately, these rejections should be withdrawn reconsidered, and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

Early consideration and prompt allowance of the pending claims are respectfully requested. If anything could be done to place this application in condition for allowance, e.g., by Examiner's Amendment, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner contact the undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, please grant any extension of time deemed necessary for entry of this communication. Please charge any deficient fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to Deposit Account 500417.

Respectfully submitted,
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CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this document (including any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being sent to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office via facsimile transmission to (703) 308-4242 on the date indicated below, with a coversheet addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C., 20231.

Date: October 22, 2002

By: 
Kelli N. Watson, Registration No. 47,170

ATTACHMENT

Version With Markings To Show Changes MadeIN THE SPECIFICATION

The second full paragraph on page 12 of the specification is substituted with the following rewritten paragraph.

--STUDY C

To study the impact of solvent/delivery system on the efficacy of RM/PMO mixture, ISOPAR[sopar] M (isoparaffinic fluid hydrocarbon) was used in parallel with acetone.--

The last paragraph on page 12 of the specification is substituted with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- Test mixtures:

EN V

RM	100.00 mg/jar
PMO	50.00 mg/jar
eugenol	12.50 mg/jar
PEP	31.25 mg/jar
In acetone	

EN VI

RM	100.00 mg/jar
PMO	50.00 mg/jar
eugenol	12.25 mg/jar
PEP	31.25 mg/jar
<u>ISOPAR</u> [sopar] M	125.00 mg/jar-

The first full paragraph on page 13, lines 20-21 are substituted with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- The above data show that ISOPAR[sopar] M substantially increases the efficacy of RM/PMO mixture--

The first full paragraph on page 14, lines 15-17 are substituted with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- The above data shows that both methyl salicylate and menthyl salicylate induced KD within a window of time that is similar to the ISOPAR[sopar] M depending on the end point, i.e. KD vs. M.--

IN THE CLAIMS

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Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 are canceled, without prejudice to, or disclaimer of, the subject matter they contain.

Claims Claims 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 are amended, as follow.

1. (Canceled)
3. (Canceled)
4. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a contact pesticidal composition [of claim 1] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, and one or more compound selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol.
5. (Canceled)
7. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 5] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil; piperonyl butoxide; and one or more compounds, selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.
8. (Canceled)
10. (Canceled)
11. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 8] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, one or more conventional pesticides, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol.
12. (Canceled)

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13. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 12]comprising in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, and one or more plant essential oils, selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 14]comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, sesame oil and optionally, one or more plant essential oils, selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol .

16. (Canceled)

17. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 16] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, soybean oil and optionally, one or more plant essential oils, selected from the group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 18] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eugenol and phenethyl propionate.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition

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[of claim 20] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eugenol, phenethyl propionate and methyl salicylate.

22. (Canceled)

23. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill,[including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 22] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eugenol, phenethyl propionate and menthyl salicylate.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill,[including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 24] comprising, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eugenol, phenethyl propionate and ISOPAR M.

26. (Canceled)

27. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill,[including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 26] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, menthyl salicylate and soybean oil.

28. (Canceled)

29. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill,[including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 28] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, and soybean oil.

30. (Canceled)

31. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill,[including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 30] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil and soybean oil.

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32. (Canceled)

33. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the] a pesticidal composition [of claim 32] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil and L-menthyl iso-valerate.

34. (Canceled)

35. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the] a pesticidal composition [of claim 34] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, soybean oil and L-menthyl iso-valerate.

36. (Canceled)

37. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the] a pesticidal composition [of claim 36] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, benzyl alcohol and soybean oil.

38. (Canceled)

39. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the] a pesticidal composition [of claim 38] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, soybean oil and sesame oil.

40. (Canceled)

41. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the] a pesticidal composition [of claim 40] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil and sesame oil.

42. (Canceled)

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43. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 42] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, soybean oil and sesame oil.

44. (Canceled)

45. (Amended) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, [including cockroaches and ants, which] comprising[es] applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of [the]a pesticidal composition [of claim 44] comprising, in admixture with an acceptable carrier, rosemary oil, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol.

New Claims 46-49 are as follow.

46. (New) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; sesame oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.

47. (New) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; soybean oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.

48. (New) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; piperonyl butoxide; soybean oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol,

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phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.

49. (New) A method for controlling household pests, wherein controlling is to knockdown and kill, comprising applying to the location where control is desired a pesticidally-effective amount of a pesticidal composition comprising, rosemary oil; sesame oil; soybean oil; and one or more plant essential oils, selected from a group consisting of eugenol, phenethyl propionate, peppermint oil and benzyl alcohol; in admixture with an acceptable carrier selected from the group consisting of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, methyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, isopropyl alcohol, and benzyl alcohol.